

## ACCUSES UNCLE SAM

General Reyes Charges Him with Complicity in a Conspiracy in Panama.

### HIS NOTE TO SECRETARY HAY

Refers to "Reputable American Newspapers" for Proof—Hay's Reply to the Complaint.

Washington, Jan. 19. — President Roosevelt has transmitted to the senate additional correspondence touching the relations of the United States with Colombia and Panama, covering the period from Dec. 23, 1903, to Jan. 6 last. A statement of grievances on the part of Colombia was presented to the state department by General Reyes on Dec. 23. General Reyes says that the course of the United States toward the independence and sovereignty of Colombia was to be maintained intact between the two governments.

General Reyes said with reference to the Hay-Herran treaty that the same course was followed in Bogota as was pursued in Washington. If the treaty, he said, had been rejected in Washington the disapproval would have involved no grievance for Colombia, and that the Colombian congress in its disapproval of the treaty simply exercised a vested right. This action he maintained did not disqualify the Colombian government for the conclusion of another treaty. He also says he firmly believes that a satisfactory treaty would have been negotiated "had not the American minister at Bogota repeatedly declared in the most positive manner that his government would reject any amendments that might be offered."

Charges Us with Offensive Conduct. After citing the instructions to Minister Beaupre made public by the state department heretofore in this connection General Reyes concludes: "No one will wonder that under the pressure of threats so serious and irritating, and in presence of a formal notification from the party which had the authority to serve it that no amendment would be accepted, preference was given to disapproval." As to the recognition of the republic of Panama General Reyes says that it is a matter of public knowledge that the mother country commands sufficient forces to subdue a revolution. "The attitude of the United States," he says, "constitutes according to the most ancient and modern authority on international law not only a great offense, but also a formal attack upon her wealth."

### ASSERTION OF A CONSPIRACY

Upon the Authority of "Reputable American Newspapers."

After declaring that Panama formed the most important part of the national wealth of Colombia General Reyes continues: "If there be an eternal and immutable principle of right, that right of Colombia has been injured by the United States by an incredible transgression of the limits set by equity and justice. Before the coup d'etat which proclaimed the independence of the isthmus took place at Panama there were in this very city agents of the authors of that coup, in conference with high personages, clothed with official character, as is asserted by reputable American newspapers."

Before the news was divulged that a revolution was about to break out on the isthmus, General Reyes says, American cruisers which reached their destination precisely on the eve of the movement were plowing the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A United States military officer, he says, stopped the railway from carrying to Panama, as it was under obligation to do, a battalion of troops from Bogota which had just arrived at Colon, "at the very time when its arrival in that city would have impeded or suppressed any revolutionary attempt."

General Reyes said that in leading the Colombian army to restore order on the isthmus he (Reyes) had the honor to address a note on the subject of Rear Admiral Coghlan, to which he received a reply without delay as follows: "His (Coghlan's) present orders are to prevent the landing of soldiers with hostile intent within the boundary of the state of Panama." Further along he says: "Red, indeed, is the fate of my country, condemned at times to suffer calamities from its own revolutions, and at others to witness the unexpected attacks of a powerful but friendly state; which, for the first time, breaks its honor and traditions of respect for right — especially the right of the weak."

### REYES SUMS UP HIS CASE

Gives the Reasons, as He Thinks, for the Secession of Panama.

General Reyes says that Panama has become independent because the government of the United States desired it; because with its incomparably superior force the United States prevented the landing of Colombian troops; because even before the separatist movement was known in Bogota the United States had its war vessels at the entrance of Colombian ports, preventing the departure of Colombian battalions; "because, without regard to the precedent established by statesmen who have dealt with this matter, the United States has not re-

spected our rights in that strip of land which Colombia considers as a divine bequest for the innocent use of the American family of states, and finally because the government of the United States, invoking and putting into practice the right of might, has taken from us by bloodless conquest, but by conquest nevertheless, the most important part of the national territory.

"In this crisis of the life of my country, as unlooked for as it is terrible, Colombia rests its most comfortable hopes in the sentiments of justice which animate the government of your excellency, and confidently trusts that that government which has so many times surprised the world by its wisdom will on this occasion astonish it by its example." General Reyes then proposes that the controversy be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

### SUMMARY OF HAY'S REPLY

Follows the President's Message in Its Argument for Uncle Sam.

Secretary Hay replied to this note under date of Jan. 5. He says that the government has carefully considered the grave complaints made, and assures General Reyes of our most friendly sentiments for the government and people of Colombia. The questions submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which one is that the republic of Panama has become a member of the family of nations. "The department has read with surprise," Hay comments, "your repetition of gross imputations upon the conduct and motives of this government, which are said to have appeared in reputable American newspapers." Hay reviews in detail, first, the necessity of a waterway connecting the two oceans, and secondly, all the legislative and diplomatic procedure which has taken place to secure that end.

Secretary Hay says the United States had faithfully borne during the long period since the treaty of 1846 was completed the full burden of its responsibilities. "Meanwhile," he continues, "the great design of the treaty of 1846 remained unfulfilled, and in the end it became apparent, as has heretofore been shown, that it could be fulfilled only by the construction of a canal by the government of the United States.

"By reason of the action of the government at Bogota in repudiating the Hay-Herran convention, and of the views and intentions disclosed in connection with that repudiation, the government was confronted when the revolution at Panama took place with the alternative of either abandoning the chief benefit which it expected and was entitled to derive from the treaty of 1846, or of resorting to measures the necessity of which it could contemplate only with regret.

The rights and interests of the United States and the whole civilized world were at stake — Colombian opposing those rights and interests and Panama standing for them. "Compelled to choose between these two alternatives," says Hay, "the government of the United States, in no wise responsible for the situation that had arisen, did not hesitate. It recognized the independence of the republic of Panama, and upon its judgment and action in the emergency the powers of the world have set the seal of their approval."

### NO REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE

Reyes Asks That His Note Be Made Public, and Gives His Reasons.

The secretary then offers our good offices to make peace between Colombia and Panama, and dismisses the proposal to refer the matter to The Hague tribunal with the statement that this government perceives no occasion, and that the questions are political, which are not dealt with that way by nations.

Under date of Jan. 6 General Reyes submits another note to Secretary Hay, in which a repudiation is made of the position of the Colombian government under the treaty of 1846, and it is requested that the first note of General Reyes be made public. General Reyes adds: "Inasmuch as official charges have been made against my country in the document sent to the senate, I give notice to your excellency in reply to those charges I will publish my note of the 23rd of December and the present one."

Replying to this on Jan. 9 Secretary Hay says that he "will not for a moment accept the imputation of unkindly motives or sentiments on the part of this country toward Colombia, and even if Colombia should persist in assuming a hostile attitude toward us it will only be after the most careful deliberation, and with extreme reluctance, that this government would shape its course in accordance with the deplorable conditions thus created." Two more notes were exchanged, Hay's last stating that there is no reason to reconsider the attitude of the United States as heretofore set forth.

### SENATE AND HOUSE IN BRIEF

Washington, Jan. 19.—The postoffice inquiry resolution and the Panama canal question divided the attention of the senate. The first half of the session was given up to the inquiry resolution; but the question went over as to its reference, the Republicans desiring it to go to the postoffice committee. Teller continued his argument criticizing the administration's actions in Panama. An executive session was held.

The house devoted a brief session to District of Columbia business, and passed one bill.

### NEW BANK OPENED AT MOLINE

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—The state auditor has opened the State bank of East Moline, capital \$25,000. Phil Mitchell is president and Benjamin J. Mitchell cashier.

## "OWL" SESSION HELD

Chicago City Council Stays Up and at Work Until 3:50 in the Morning.

### THEATER ORDINANCE ON DECK

Some Sections Adopted That Should Make for Safety—Coroner After a Trust.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The city council held an all-night session for the purpose of considering the new theater ordinance, not adjourning until 3:50 this morning. At midnight several sections of the proposed law had been adopted, but there still remained so much to do that a recess was taken until 1 o'clock, when the ordinance was again taken up. The most important provisions of the ordinance adopted so far were as follows:

**Some Provisions of the Law.**  
Fire pumps to be placed on and under the stage, and four axes and six fire hooks to be placed upon each floor of the theater. All theaters must open upon at least two public thoroughfares. No theater to be more than twelve feet above the street level. Stairway space in each balcony to be at least twenty inches for every 100 seats.

**Makes Some Play Houses Worthless.**  
Some of these provisions, notably that requiring that the building shall adjoin at least two public thoroughfares, will compel the reconstruction of several of the leading theaters in the city. A strong fight was made to have this section of the ordinance read "one public thoroughfare, and one public or private alley," but it was finally defeated. The provision fixing the maximum height above the street level at twelve feet will practically put two prominent downtown play houses out of business, and kills off a number of the outlying houses.

### CORONER AFTER THE TRUST

Thomas J. Noonan, treasurer of the Iroquois theater, testified in the coroner's inquest regarding the number of tickets sold during the performance. He said that not an unusual number of standing room tickets was sold and that the house was not crowded in anyway. The coroner questioned him closely concerning the identity of the stockholders of the theater, desiring to bring out whether or not the so-called theatrical trust controlled the theater. The attorneys for Powers and Davis objected strongly to this line of questioning, alleging that it was beyond the scope of a coroner's inquest.

### NOONAN COULDN'T TELL HIM

Coroner Traeger replied: "If there proves to have been criminal negligence in the management of this theater we have a right to know upon whom we should fix it. The coroner is not exceeding his powers in any manner and I guess we will continue." Noonan, however, declared he was unable to give any information regarding the stockholders.

### STILL FOR THE IOWA IDEA

Gov. Cummins Will Try to Have It Incorporated in the Republican National Platform.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Governor Cummins, of Iowa, has arrived in Washington and will remain until tomorrow. He said he was here on business and not politics. Governor Cummins said that he is still for what is popularly known as the "Iowa idea" in the treatment of the tariff question, and expects to be a delegate to the national Republican convention.

He said he will make an effort to have the "Iowa idea" incorporated in the Republican platform. While in Washington the governor says he expects to call on President Roosevelt, although he declares the visit is to pay his respects and not for the purpose of discussing political matters.

### DIST OF FLAS FOR A COW

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Pins welded together into a solid mass and weighing fourteen ounces have been found in the stomach of a cow by a meat dresser at a Chicago packing plant. How the animal secured such a quantity of them, and why it ate them none of the men in the packing plant were willing to try to explain. The animal was shipped from Freedom, Minn.

### SOMETHING HITCHCOCK WANTS TO KNOW

Washington, Jan. 19.—Representative Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has introduced nine resolutions, one addressed to each cabinet officer, requesting him to furnish the house a statement "showing the number of horses, carriages and automobiles maintained at government expense for the officials of his department," etc., and their cost.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC APPOINTMENTS

Washington, Jan. 19.—The apostolic delegate has received from Rome three briefs, making the following appointments: Monsignor S. G. Messmer, archbishop of Milwaukee; Right Rev. J. J. Hartley, bishop of Columbus, O.; Rev. J. M. Lucey, of Little Rock, Ark., domestic prelate to his holiness.

### BOY MAKES AN AWFUL MISTAKE

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 19.—While bundling a gun, he did not know was loaded Charles Christy, a 12-year-old boy, accidentally killed his mother. When full realization of his awful mistake dawned upon him the boy rushed toward the prostrated form and fell fainting.

## CRIME OF A VETERAN

Masquerades as Himself and His Brother and Draws a Couple of Pensions.

### GETS CAUGHT AND DOES TIME

Now Wants an Increased Allowance—Pink Finger Nails Avert a Horror—Notes.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 20.—Joseph C. Berry is an applicant for admission to the Marine branch of the National Soldiers' home and is being cared for in the Marion hospital. Berry's history since the war has been a strange one. He was formerly a member of the Marion branch, but was admitted as Theodore H. Berry, of company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and under this name he secured a pension in the home fund. In his own name, Joseph C. Berry, company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio, he applied for and was granted a pension.

### HOW HE ROBBED THE GOVERNMENT

When this pension was due, Joseph, as Theodore, would get a leave of absence from the home, go to some town, and as Joseph C. Berry, would cash the voucher for a pension. The United States authorities finally placed Berry under suspicion, and an investigation was made. It showed that Theodore H. Berry had died Aug. 25, 1887, and that his brother Joseph had been living a dual life, being Theodore in the home and Joseph outside. As Theodore he requested and was granted his discharge from the Marion home after it was found that he was living a double life.

### HAD TO PAY IT ALL BACK

The discharge was granted Jan. 7, 1897, and he was shortly after arrested by the United States authorities for defrauding the government. He was found guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The pension in his name being stopped until the amount which he had collected in the brother's name had been paid back to the government.

### INCREASE OF PENSION ASKED

He is a cripple from paralysis. In the early part of December Representative Curtis, of Kansas, introduced a private bill in the house, asking that a pension for Berry be increased to \$50 a month on account of his condition.

### HIS FINGER NAILS WERE PINK

Which Is Why John W. Good Is Now Alive—Suspicious of Poisoning.

Marion Ind., Jan. 20.—Mrs. John W. Good returned from a visit with friends and found her husband lying on the floor at their home apparently dead. She notified her neighbors, the body was placed on a bed and an undertaker called. It was discovered that his finger nails had a pink color, which indicated life. A doctor was called, who restored him to life.

Good declares he has been followed by enemies for some time, who have threatened his life. He said he was impressed with the thought he would be poisoned that he was unable to enjoy his meals. Physicians say he was poisoned and that cocaine was used.

### UNION LABOR IS ACTIVE

Richmond, Ind., Jan. 20.—The State Federation of Labor is turning its attention to Richmond and other Indiana cities where large manufacturing concerns are located and where unionism has not reached the stage of development that the labor leaders believe it should. The Richmond Central Labor council at its meeting last week decided that there should be an awakening.

### KNIFE USED IN A FIGHT

Zionsville, Ind., Jan. 20.—There was a free-for-all fight at Royaltown, near this place, in which George Turkey, Elwood and D. Wilson, H. Wilson, H. Cooper and Silas Wilson participated. Cooper was hurt about the face and chest and D. Wilson was stabbed on the shoulder, besides which he was terribly slashed about the head and face with a large pocket knife.

### THREE MONTHS OF MARRIAGE; DIVORCE

Sullivan, Ind., Jan. 20.—Frank H. Hilderbrand, junior member of the firm of Hilderbrand & Son, carriage manufacturers, has brought suit for divorce from Della I. Hilderbrand, alleging incompatibility of temper. Mrs. Hilderbrand is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. St. Clair, of Terre Haute. They were married three months ago.

### GUESTS FIRED IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES

Alexandria, Ind., Jan. 20.—Fire of incendiary origin was discovered in the Commercial hotel, a big frame building owned by J. B. Stradford. The guests were forced to flee in their night clothes. The damage was kept below \$100. The house is well insured, but the motive for its attempted destruction is not known.

### MUST WAIT FOR THE NEW BUILDING

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 20.—Although congress appropriated money for a new postoffice building at Crawfordsville over a year ago, the department has announced that the building will probably not be erected for several years.

### INDIANA OIL AT THE FAIR

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—Oil operators of Indiana are preparing to make an exhibit at the World's fair that they say will show that Indiana is among the leaders as an oil producing state.

## MANCHURIA DOCTRINE

As It Seems To Be Held by Planchon, Confidant of Admiral Alexieff.

### IS TO ASK THE BEAR'S CONSENT

Before Making Treaties with China That Open Manchurian Ports to Trade.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A conference of the Democratic senators to discuss the Panama situation was held at the committee room of Senator Gorman. More than two hours were consumed in consideration of the various plans suggested of getting full information concerning the alleged participation by United States officials in the revolution of the isthmus. Nearly every senator spoke, and it was the unanimous opinion that the Republican senators are in possession of facts which have been withheld from the Democrats. Despite this feeling it was agreed there is no way the canal treaty can be defeated in the senate. It was admitted that a number of Democrats must vote for ratification of the convention, as their geographical position and the consequent commercial conditions demand it.

### CANNOT STOP RATIFICATION

The action of the Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee in adopting the Lodge resolution to report the treaty without delay was commented on, and several Democrats, notably Morgan, Daniel, Bailey and Deffenbarger, predicted that if goaded by Republican precipitancy the Democrats might yet become a unit in voting for rejection of the convention. Other senators agreed that this was impossible, and after the meeting admitted that it is plain to every eye that the treaty will be ratified. No plan was adopted and another conference will be held at the call of Gorman.

### WILL TRY ANOTHER RESOLUTION

Just before the close of the conference a motion was adopted authorizing Gorman to appoint a committee of three, of which he is to be chairman ex-officio, to draft a composite resolution of inquiry which will have the unanimous support of the Democrats. The resolutions introduced by Morgan, Gorman, Cushman and others, calling for information concerning the Panama revolution and the formation of the republic of Panama, will be used in drafting the resolution, which it is expected will be adopted at the next conference.

### CABINET FEARS EMBARRASSMENT

A frank discussion of the situation regarding the treaty with Panama pending in the senate was the principal feature of the meeting of the cabinet. The senate committee on foreign relations made some amendments to the treaty which give the United States practical sovereignty over the two cities at the ends of the canal. The amendments are regarded by officials of the state department as trivial, but they fear they may be productive, if finally incorporated in the treaty, of embarrassment, because it will be necessary to send the treaty again to Panama to be ratified by the Panamanian authorities. This would be productive of delay and possibly of serious embarrassment. No action was taken, however.

### SPEAKS OF A MERCHANT MARINE

Hanna Declares That a Case Where Duty Has Been Neglected.

Washington, Jan. 20.—At the national Board of Trade banquet Senator Hanna discussed the subsidy bill and the Panama canal. He said in part: "In the interests of the working people rather more than any other we ought to have a merchant marine. There is one place where we, as a great party, have neglected our duty. We are spending millions for a navy, and neglecting a very necessary attribute. It is important for us to follow the experience of other maritime nations, who in time of war found it necessary to have an auxiliary fleet."

### THEN, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PANAMA CANAL, THE GREATEST WORK EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THE WORLD HAS FALLEN TO THE UNITED STATES TO DO

Is it for military uses? For the people along the shore? It will be of little use unless we have a merchant marine. With our great natural resources, great endowments, great cosmopolitan people full of enterprise, time will not wait. Progress is the word. We should not be satisfied until we regain the supremacy we had in the days of wooden shipbuilding.

Speaker Cannon regretted that such a small percentage of the merchant marine carried the United States flag. He predicted that this country would gradually gain control of all the stocks and steam, now owned in foreign countries. He announced that there would be no legislation in this session of congress bearing on great commercial questions, owing to the proximity of the presidential campaign.

### MAN OILS THE LOBBY FLOOR

Resulting in the Downfall of Two of His Colleagues of the House.

Washington, Jan. 20.—There was a "pure food" catastrophe in the members' lobby of the house. Representative Mann, of Illinois, who had charge of the Hepburn pure food bill on the floor of the house, fortified himself with numerous samples of pure and adulterated concoctions, bottled and

canned, which he arranged on his desk as ocular evidence to members for the necessity of pure food legislation. In bringing these samples into the house he dropped a bottle of olive oil on the marble floor of the lobby.

Immediately General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, the "father of the house," came along the corridor and slipped on the spot where the oil had spread over the floor. His feet went out from under him and he fell heavily. The general was helped to his committee room where it was found that he was not injured. In the meantime Chairman Cooper, of the insular affairs committee, endeavored to navigate the oiled marble with a like result. Cooper was lamed by his fall. By that time officers of the house roped off the dangerous spot until the oil was wiped up.

### SENATE AND HOUSE IN BRIEF

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate required less than a minute to dispose of the motion to refer to the committee on postoffices the various resolutions looking to an investigation of the postoffice department. It was adopted. After the passage of a half dozen bills of no general importance the senate returned to consideration of the Panama question. Quirles speaking on the Republican side and Patterson in opposition. An executive session was held.

The house considered the Hepburn pure food bill, but did not complete it.

### GRANGERS AFTER LEGISLATION

Washington, Jan. 20.—The legislative committee of the national grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, composed of Aaron Jones, of Indiana, master of the national grange; Governor N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, and E. B. Norris, of New York, is in Washington in the interest of agricultural legislation. They oppose the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills.

### WAY TO BEAT JOE CHAMBERLAIN

Washington, Jan. 20.—While the house was debating the pure food bill Sullivan of Massachusetts got to the Democratic applause by arguing in favor of reciprocity with Canada, declaring that such a treaty would defeat the Chamberlain free trade idea between Great Britain and her colonies.

### WOULD RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

Washington, Jan. 20.—Judge William L. Penfield, the solicitor of the state department, has formally announced himself a candidate for the Indiana gubernatorial nomination. Judge Penfield recently has been in conference in this city with Governor Durbin.

### SHIP SUBSIDY INQUIRY

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries has by a strict party vote ordered a favorable report to be made on the house on the bill providing for a commission to investigate the whole question of ship subsidy.

### FEDERAL OFFICERS CAN SERVE

Washington, Jan. 20.—Postmaster General Payne said there was nothing to bar postmasters or other federal officeholders from serving as delegates to political conventions, whether national, state or county.

### THERE IS TROUBLE AT SEOUL

Russia Complains and Korea Says the Bear Must Keep His Hands Off—Legation Guards Increased.

Seoul, Jan. 20.—Russia complains Korean soldiers are causing trouble. Korea answers that Russia must not interfere. The tension in Seoul increases, and the native press, which is inspired, is more bitter against foreigners than formerly. The emperor's trusted advisers have a daily council. The Russian and English legations have increased their guards by sixteen. The Japanese are buying and storing much rice in northern Korea. The ginseng trade is dead. The Korean general, Yihak Kilm, whose sympathies are pro-Russian, has made a veiled threat against foreigners.

### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

Detroit Board of Commerce Favors Reconsidering the Joint High Commission on That Subject.

Detroit, Jan. 20.—The Detroit Board of Commerce adopted resolutions declaring that "the joint high commission should be reconvened for the purpose of negotiating a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, and the approach to its deliberations on the part of representatives of the United States should be in such a spirit of liberality and concession as may lead to agreements satisfactory and beneficial to both countries."

Resolutions were also adopted endorsing the attitude of the national administration toward the republic of Panama.

### KING CHRISTIAN WELCOMED HOME

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 20.—The city was illuminated in celebration of King Christian's return here from Gmunden, Austria. His majesty's appearance was the occasion for an outburst of tremendous enthusiasm on the part of the people.

### NEGRO GIVEN DAMAGES FOR PEONAGE

Athens, Ala., Jan. 20.—Adam Green, a negro, has secured a verdict of \$1,500 damages against D. P. Robinson for alleged peonage.

### DEWIS TO SAIL TOMORROW

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Rev. John Alexander Dowie has arrived here, and will sail tomorrow for Australia.

### ROY'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Luman T. Hoy to be appraiser of merchandise of the district of Chicago.

## TREATY SURE TO WIN

Democratic Senators Look in Vain for a Plan to Dish the Panama Pact.

### CABINET LOOKING FOR DELAY

Because of Senate Amendments—Mann Oils a Marble Floor with Disastrous Results.

London, Jan. 20.—The Port Arthur correspondent of The Daily Mail cables that he has had an interview with Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy in the Far East, who spoke hopefully of the possibility of arranging a modus vivendi with Japan. The viceroy then referred the correspondent to his diplomatic agent, M. Planchon, who emphasized the impossibility of Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, and said: "Orders were given six months ago to evacuate New Chwang and Manchuria, provided the Chinese would agree to simple terms; but owing to the intrigues of the Japanese minister with the wai wu pu (Chinese foreign board) these orders were countermanded."

### HAS A RUSSIAN MONROE DOCTRINE

Planchon declared that the action of the United States in making a commercial treaty with China without Russia's consent under the existing circumstances was unfriendly and undiplomatic. Russia, he said, would not open or allow consuls at Mukden and Antung under the present regime. If Japan wanted Korea, Russia, M. Planchon said, would not interfere provided other powers allowed it, and he added:

### DID WE UPSET ALEXIEFF?

"Russia did not ask Japan's consent to occupy Manchuria, neither was it necessary for Japan to seek Russia's permission to establish a protectorate in Korea." M. Planchon concluded by saying that the United States and other nations were more interested in the situation than was Russia. The correspondent adds that the action of the United States government had quite upset Viceroy Alexieff's calculations.

### EXPLAINING THE RUSSIAN RETREAT

The German newspapers this morning appear to be paving the way to explain the Russian retreat in the negotiations with Japan, and in all the capitals of Europe opinion now inclines to a peaceful issue in the Far East. In a dispatch from Tokio the correspondent there of The Daily Mail reports that a long conference of the Japanese cabinet was held, and that the emperor is receiving the ministers of finance and marine and the naval chiefs.

### KURINO HEARS SOMETHING

The correspondent says he has learned that Mr. Kurino, Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, has sent in a confidential report in which he says that at a recent secret meeting of the Russian grand dukes and the ministers, War Minister Kuropatkin and some of his colleagues declared in favor of peace.

### THERE WAS "ERROR" ABROAD